

## TT-5

DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)

TT-5



Thermal export torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" based on the experimental torpedo 65 DST. Designed to destroy surface ships and objects at the water's edge.



The diagram of the TT-5 torpedo, which is often presented in the media as the diagram of the 65-76A torpedo (<http://www.kommersant.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

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## 65-76 / 65-76A

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

65-76 / DT / DST / product 298 - Type 65

65-76A "Kit" / DST-92 "Lapland" / product 298A



Anti-ship thermal long-range homing torpedo. The USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of the promising 650 mm T-65 strike torpedo was issued on March 4, 1958. The main purpose of the torpedo is to combat AUGs. The torpedo prototype passed state tests in 1965, but the torpedo was not placed on submarines due to the lack of carriers. In 1973, the torpedo version with a nuclear warhead was assigned the index 65-73. The torpedo was produced by the Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). Chief Designer - V.A. Keleynikov, Deputy Chief Designer for the power plant - G.I. Krestov, for the hull and mechanical part - L.S. Tarasov, for the control system - V.S. Luzhin.

The T-65 torpedo was modernized to install a homing system based on the decision of the Navy and the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry dated July 10, 1969. The development was carried out by TsNII Gidropribor based on the terms of reference dated November 21, 1969, the chief designers were V.A. Keleynikov and L.S. Tarasov. The R&D work was carried out without a preliminary design in agreement with the customer. State tests of the 65-76 torpedo were conducted in two stages - on Lake Issyk-Kul (successfully completed in April 1975) and in the Northern Fleet (July-December 1975). During the State tests, 8 torpedo shots were fired during 4 sorties of the Project 671RTM SSN. The shots were fired at periscope depth, from depths of 100 and 150 m and fully confirmed the product's compliance with the technical specifications. By the order of the USSR Minister of Defense dated 19.11.1976, a modification of the torpedo with a new homing system (SSN) and without a nuclear munition - torpedo 65-76 (NATO designation - Type 65) - was accepted into service with the Project 671RTM SSN.



Cutaway model of torpedo 65-76A, Murmansk city museum, May 2010 (photo - KHAH, <http://fotki.yandex.ru>).

Author: DIMMI

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## Kobra-Gyurza complex

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

Complex "Cobra-Gyurza" / "Gyurza"



Anti-mine complex using a small-sized thermal torpedo. Development was carried out since the early 1970s by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor", chief designer Yu.B.Naumov. The main purpose of the complex is to combat mines of the "Captor" type. In 1973-1974, a prototype of the SSN was tested on a VTT-1 torpedo in the Feodosia area on the Black Sea, but in 1974 Yu.B.Naumov was removed from the development of the SSN, although work on the anti-mine complex continued until 1982. Several dozen products were manufactured for testing. After the death of Yu. B. Naumov, the complex and the torpedo were redesigned - the design of the product was rotated 180 degrees - the propellers were arranged in a pulling pattern, the SSN was replaced with a contact trawl, the complex was installed on the minesweeper of project 12660 "Zheleznyakov" (Black Sea Fleet, entered service on 30.12.1988, launched on 17.07.1986 at the Sredne-Nevesky Shipyard, Leningrad).



Minesweeper "Zheleznyakov" project 12660, Black Sea Fleet (photo from the collection of A. Kuzenkov, <http://flot.sevastopol.info>).

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Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 15.03.2011 12:13:54

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## TT-4

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

TT-4



Small-sized thermal anti-submarine torpedo. Developed by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor". The torpedo is used by surface ships, submarines, as part of anti-submarine missile systems, and from aircraft carriers. As of 2010, it is offered for export by the concern "Sea Underwater Weapons - Gidropribor".

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 15.03.2011 09:08:58

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## PLAT-3

DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)

PLAT-3



Anti-submarine aircraft torpedo. Development was carried out by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" until 1968. Development is not complete.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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## UGST Tapir

DATA AS OF 2011 (in progress)

UGST "Tapir"



Experimental universal deep-sea homing torpedo. The development of the "Tapir" torpedo with unique performance characteristics was started by NPO "Uran" (branch of the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor") after the appearance of the perfect thermal torpedo Mk-48 in the US Navy. Chief Designer - L.I. Alexandrov. As of 1980, the development of the torpedo was already at the R&D stage. Sea trials of the torpedo began in 1983. The trials were accompanied by burnouts, breakdowns of the turbine and other units. At the end of 1985, the first successful launch at half the range was made. As

of the mid-1980s, the designers were unable to ensure reliable operation of the power control system, and therefore an even more advanced peroxide version of the power plant was being developed, with which the performance characteristics of the torpedo were supposed to surpass the performance characteristics of the Mk-48 torpedo (USA). The development was closed in 1986 by decision of the USSR Ministry of Shipbuilding Industry in favor of torpedoes with an electric drive.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 14.02.2011 22:17:49

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## 65-73

**DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**

**T-65 / 65-73 / product 246 - Type 65**

★★★

Anti-ship thermal straight-approaching torpedo with a special warhead. The USSR Council of Ministers decree on the development of the promising 650 mm T-65 attack torpedo was issued on March 4, 1958. The main purpose of the torpedo is to strike carrier strike groups, transports, and fleet groupings from positions inaccessible to enemy ASW, to destroy submarines, offshore structures, and objects at the water's edge. The torpedo was designed by NII-400 (now TsNII Gidropribor). Chief Designer - V.A. Keleynikov, Deputy Chief Designer for Power Plant - G.I. Krestov, for Hull and Mechanical Part - L.S. Tarasov, for the Control System - V.S. Luzhin.

The first six experimental torpedoes arrived at Lake Issyk-Kul for testing in the spring of 1961. Testing of the T-65 torpedo began in 1962. That same year, a decision was made to produce a pilot batch of torpedoes made according to a revised design. In September 1962, the technical documentation for the pilot batch of torpedoes was approved. On November 23, 1963, the T-65 torpedo covered a distance of 50 km at a speed of 50 knots for the first time during testing. The zeroing of the pilot batch on Lake Issyk-Kul was completed on May 14, 1965.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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## 53-57

**DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**

**53-57 / DBT / product 585**

**53-57M**

★★★

Anti-ship straight-running long-range traceless torpedo. The torpedo was developed on the basis of captured German materials on an ingolin torpedo with a non-contact fuse that was not brought to series production. Development of the long-range traceless torpedo DBT with a turbine engine began in 1949, developer - Lomonosov branch of NII-400 (later - NII "Morteploekhnika"), chief designer - Kokryakov D.A. Torpedo tests were conducted at test site No. 232 near Feodosia in 1954-1955 from a surface test ship. State tests of the torpedo were completed in 1957 and the torpedo was accepted into service in December 1957. Serial production of torpedoes 53-57 was carried out at the S.M.Kirov Plant (Alma-Ata). The torpedo became the last domestic straight-running torpedo with a conventional warhead.



Torpedo 53-57 in the AvtoVAZ Museum, 2010. The reliability of the torpedo identification is questionable. (<http://aeromamont.livejournal.com> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 16.02.2011 22:06:51

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## UST

**DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**

**UST / product 271**

★★

Universal homing torpedo (project). In 1964, the USSR Navy announced a competition for designs of the universal homing torpedo UST. Torpedoes with thermal and electric power plants were considered. At a depth of 600 m, the performance characteristics of the thermal torpedo were significantly higher than those of the electric one. However, based on information about the imminent receipt of deep-sea submarines (diving depth up to 1000 m) by the US Navy, the choice was made in favor of the electric power plant. The batteries of the American torpedo Mk-44 with activation by sea water - a water-chemical current source (WCS) served as a model for the power source. The R&D work on the UST at the Central Research Institute Gidropribor was completed in 1975 - as a result, the USET-80 torpedo was developed .

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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## Latouche

**DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)**

**"Latush" / product 2609**

★★



A small-sized universal torpedo. Developed as a modification of the SET-72 torpedo by the Central Research Institute "Gidropribor" in 1991.



Torpedo "Latush" (Proshkin S., Marinin V. Russian torpedo weapons. // Military parade. No. 3 / 1997).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

Created: 08.03.2011 15:47:44

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## MGT-1

**DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**

**MGT-1 / product 239**



Small-sized homing anti-ship torpedo. Developed without the use of third-party prototypes by NII-400 (now the Central Research Institute Gidropribor), chief designer - L.N. Akatov, designers - N.I. Kocherov, V.Ya. The torpedo was tested in 1960 and accepted into service in 1961. Torpedoes were manufactured at the Dagdizel plant (Kaspiysk, Dagestan).



Torpedo MGT-1, tentative identification. Navy Day in Kaliningrad, 26.07.2010 (photo - Natalia Ambra, <http://picasaweb.google.com> ).



Torpedo MGT-1 in the Museum of Military Glory in Saratov. In the museum the torpedo is presented as UMG-1 ( <http://groll.ru> ).

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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### Experimental electric torpedo (1987)

**DATA FOR 2011 (standard update)**

**Experimental electric torpedo, model 1987.**



Experimental electric torpedo. Designed to test elements of a new type of power plant. To test the capabilities of the power plant consisting of two DP-31U direct current electric motors in a 533 mm torpedo, a dual-anchor electric motor (two collectors) and an experimental torpedo prototype based on [the USET-80](#) torpedo were developed. The engines were developed by the Electrosila plant; two experimental prototypes were built in 1987. A high-capacity battery made of BOD product 561M-P electrodes was used as an energy source. Tests and studies have shown that it is possible to create a high-current power plant based on magnesium alloy and copper chloride with a dual-anchor electric motor with a capacity of 550-600 kW in a 533 mm torpedo.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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### Alligator

**DATA AS OF 2011 (standard replenishment)**

**"Alligator"**



Experimental torpedo with experimental peroxide piston propulsion system. Research was conducted in 1949-1954 by NII-3 of the USSR Navy (NIMTI) together with GIPH of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry based on the German torpedo Stein Wal (1944) with a turbine engine. The experimental torpedo successfully passed sea trials and served as a basis for improving peroxide torpedo engines.

Author: [DIMMI](#)

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